

Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME II.]

SATURDAY, 8 MAY, 1830.

[NUMBER 66.

HODGSON'S PALE ALE.

A FEW remaining Hogsheads and Butts of Hodgson's **OCTOBER PALE ALE**, also a few Butts, and Quarter Cases of **SHERRY** (3 dozen) from Harper and Bell, landed from the Ship *Royal Charlotte*.

Apply to Mr. DALLAS or Messrs. J. and N. Nasserwanjee, Bombay Green.
Bombay, 8th May 1830.

FOR SALE
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE
THE
BOMBAY REGISTER
AND
DIRECTORY
FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.
PRICE FIVE RUPEES.

THE
ALMANACK
FOR 1830,
Printed on English Paper, and
stitched.

PRICE TWO RUPEES.

ALSO
A FEW REMAINING COPIES
OF THE TRIAL

OF
CAPT. JOHN BETHAM
H. CO'S. MARINE.

PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

Bombay, 8th May, 1830.

A CARD.

A EUROPEAN FEMALE, lately returned from attending a Lady to England, would be happy to engage with a Lady or Family proceeding thence.

For particulars enquire of the PRINTER of the Gazette.

Bombay, 8th May, 1830.

For Sale

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,
THE FOLLOWING

Printed Works, Forms, &c.

BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 | 30. . . . 5 " "
Articles of War. 5 " "
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper. . . . 2 " "
Book Almanack for 1830. 2 " "
Sheets, Ditto for 1829. 1 " "
Respondentia Bonds each. 1 " "
Policies of Insurance, do. 1 " "
Bills of Exchange, per sett. 2 " "
Interests Bonds do. 2 " "
Bills of Lading do. 2 " "
Bills of Attorney, each. 1 " "

LETTER PRES AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I request you to publish the following quotation from the works of Sir W. Jones. It may be useful to those who are still young enough to improve.

CINCINNATUS.

Bombay, 30th April 1830.

" Unless I am greatly deceived, the work, now presented to the public, decides the question, which has been started whether, by the Mogul constitution, the sovereign be not the sole proprietor of all the land in his empire, which he or his predecessor have not granted to a subject, and his heirs; for nothing can be more certain, than that land, rents, and goods are, in the language of all Mohammedan lawyers, property alike alienable and

inheritable; and so far is the sovereign from having any right of property in the goods or lands of his people, that even escheats are never appropriated to his use, but fall into a fund for the relief of the poor. SHARIF expressly mentions fields and houses as inheritable and alienable property: he says, that a house, on which there is a lien, shall not be sold to defray even funeral expenses; that, if a man dig a well in his own field, and another man perish by falling into it, he incurs no guilt; but, if he had trespassed on the field of another man, and had been the occasion of death, he must pay the price of blood; that buildings and trees pass by a sale of land, though not conversely; and he always expresses what we call property by an emphatical word implying dominion. Such dominion, says he, may be acquired by the act of parties, as in the case of contracts, or by the acts of law, as in the case of descents; and having, observed, that freedom is the civil existence and life of a man, but slavery, his death and annihilation, he adds, because freedom establishes his right of property, which chiefly distinguishes man from other animals and from things inanimate; so that he would have considered subjects without property (which, as he says in another place, comprises every thing that a man may sell, or give, or leave for his heirs) as mere slaves without civil life; yet SHARIF was beloved and rewarded by the very conqueror, from whom the imperial house of Delhi boasted of their descent. The Koran allots to certain kindred of the deceased specific shares of what he left, without a syllable in the book, that intimates a shade of distinction between reality and personality; there is therefore no such distinction, for interpreters must make none, where the law has not distinguished: as to MUHAMMED, he says in positive words, that if a man leave either property, or rights, they go to his heirs; and SHARIF adds, that an heir succeeds to his ancestor's estate with an absolute right of ownership, right of possession, and power of alienation. Now I am fully persuaded, that no Musselman prince, in any age or country, would have harboured a thought of controverting these authorities. Had the doctrine lately broached been suggested to the ferocious, but politic and religious, OMAR, he would in his best mood have asked his counsel or sternly, whether he imagined himself wiser than God and his Prophet, and, in one of his passionate sallies would have spurned him as a blasphemous man; his presence, had he been even his dear friend or his ablest general: the placid and benevolent ALI would have given a harsh rebuke to such an adviser; and ARRAKZI'B himself, the bloodiest of assassins and the most avaricious of men, would not have adopted and proclaimed such an opinion, whatever his courtiers and slaves might have said, a their zeal to aggrandize their master, to a foreign physician and philosopher, who too hastily believed them, and ascribed to such a system all the desolation, of which he had been a witness. Conquest could have made no difference; for either the law of the conquering nation was established in India, or that of the conquered was suffered to remain: if the first, the Koran and the dicta of MUHAMMED were fountains, too sacred to be violated, both of public and private law; if the second, there is an end of the debate; for the old Hindus most assuredly were absolute proprietors of their land, though they called their sovereign Lords of the Earth; as they gave the title of Gods on Earth to their Brahmins, whom they punished, nevertheless, for theft with all due severity. Should it be urged, that, although an Indian prince may have no right, in his executive capacity, to the land of his subjects, yet, as the sole legislative power, he is above control; I answer firmly, that Indian princes never had, nor pretended to have, unlimited legislative authority, but were always under the control of laws believed to be divine, with which they never claimed any power of dispensing.

I am happy in an opportunity of advancing these arguments against a doctrine, which I think unjust, unfounded, and big with ruin; for, in the course of nine years, I have seen enough of these provinces and of their inhabitants, to be convinced, that, if we hope to make our government a blessing to them and a durable benefit to ourselves, we must realize our hope, not by wringing from the present the largest possible revenue from our Asiatic subjects but by taking no more of their wealth than the public exigencies, and their own security, may actually require; not by diminishing the interest, which landlords must naturally take in their own soil, but by augmenting it to the utmost, and giving them assurance, that it will descend to their heirs: when their laws of property, which they literally hold sacred, shall in practice be secured to them; when the land-tax shall be so moderate, that they cannot have a colourable pretence to rack their tenants, and when they shall have a well grounded confidence, that the proportion of it will never be raised, except for a time on some great emergency, which may endanger all they possess; when either the performance of every legal contract shall be enforced, or a certain and adequate compensation be given for the breach of it; when no wrong remain unredressed, and when redress shall be obtained at little expense, and with all the speed, that may be consistent with necessary deliberation; then will the population and resources of Bengal and Bahar continually increase, and our nation will have the glory of conferring happiness on considerably more than twenty-four millions (which is at least the present number) of their native inhabitants, whose cheerful industry will enrich their benefactors, and whose firm attachment will secure the permanence of our dominion."

Sir W. Jones' works, octavo edition. Vol. 8 P. 206.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

BOMBAY YACHT AND BOAT RACES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 8TH MAY.

To Start at 4 o'Clock.

A SILVER CUP, from the Fund to be run for by the Winning Boats of the Season. • Boats qualified to start for the Cup.

Black Bird, ... having won, 3, 3, and 1 prize.
Flying Fish, ... 1, 1.
Lady Castlereagh, ... 2, 3.
Red Rover, ... 6, 3, and 2. do.
Rob Roy, ... 1st prize.

To Start at half past four o'Clock.

A SILVER PLATE from the Fund for all Boats, Entrance Money Rupees 10 - Boats that have run for the Sweepstakes before to pay half entrance Money.

The same rules as at former races, Boats must be entered and Stakes deposited on board the Red Rover on Friday morning.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London, ... at 6 months sight 1 9 1/2
Bengal, ... at 30 days sight, 107 per 100
Madras, ... at 30 days sight a 98 per 0 10
BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.
Remittable notes 137 Bombay Rs. per 0 10 Sc.
Unremittable ditto 105 ditto. per 0 10 ditto.
Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108 Bombay per 0 10 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, ... 100 per 222 B'y Rs
German Crowns, ... 100 per 213 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London, ... Per Ton £ 4.
China, ... Per Candy, 35 Rs.

THE GAZETTE.

The arrivals since our last, are the H. Co's Yacht *Telica*, from Bancocote, and the Arab Ship *Sambrida*, from Calcutta, the departures are the Ships *John Adam* to Calcutta, the *Golconda* to China and the *Francis Warden* to Bussorah.

Passengers per *John Adam*.—Mr. Waghorn Bengal Pilot Service, and Lieut. McGillivray, Bombay Engineers.

BENGAL MARINER'S AND GENERAL WIDOW'S FUND.

In laying the following statement before the Public, it is with much regret we have to bring to their notice, that it was determined at a Special Meeting held on the 25th February last, that the Pensions from and after the 1st May Instant, shall be reduced one half viz. Widows' 40 Rs. and Children 8 Rs. per month.

The adoption of this measure was alone occasioned by pure necessity we are convinced, as the Directors have hitherto conducted the affairs of this excellent Institution with the greatest liberality, and we doubt not they feel most pointedly the misery in many instances, they must necessarily inflict. So many families, are entirely dependant upon the monthly Stipends afforded by this Fund, that it is quite miserable to think of a reduction to such an extent, and although the Bengal Government do now contribute most handsomely, we yet hope they may be induced to step forward and by a liberal donation retrieve the pecuniary affairs of the Institution.

STATEMENT OF THE FUND.

By Balance of last year, brought forward, ...	Sa. Rs.	3,70,213	1	2
Received from 77 Members their 7th Annual Advance Subscription in 2d Class, ...		10,905	0	0
" Ditto from 20 do. in 3d do.		1,597	8	0
" Ditto from 19 New Members their Entrance and Subscription in 1st Class, ...		38,612	10	11
" Ditto from 1 New Member his Entrance and Subscription in 2d Class, ...		310	0	0
" Ditto from 1 New Member his Entrance and Subscription in 3d Class, ...		167	8	0
" Ditto for 29 Children's Premiums, ...		1,140	0	0
		40,230	2	11

By Ditto Donation from Government from 1st January to 31st December 1829, at 500.	6,000	0	0
" Ditto a Refund of Pensions Account Palmer Frederick Cotes deceased, with Interest (1st Class), ...	384	13	5
" Ditto Interest on Government Loans and Mortgages, ...	23,104	0	0
" Ditto Profit and Loss (Discounts and Penalties), ...	1,224	13	6
	30,713	10	11

Sicca Rupees 4,53,659 7 9

DISBURSEMENTS.

To paid Pensions from 1st January to 31st December 1st Class, ...	35,222	13	2
" Ditto Ditto from Ditto to Ditto, 2d Class, ...	24,077	3	4
" Ditto Ditto from Ditto to Ditto, 3d Class, ...	1,152	0	0
" Pensions in London to June, 1828, per Messrs. Palmer, Mackillop and Co's Account Current, ...	13,615	12	9
" Paid Interest on Government Loans (purchased), ...	1,517	0	4
" Paid Contingencies, Advertisements, Printing, Postages, &c.	357	7	0
" Paid Establishment and Maintenance from 1st January to 31st December, 1829, including Sircars, &c.	1,560	0	0
	77,501	4	7

Sicca Rupees 3,76,158 2 5

INVESTED.

Funded in Govt. Loans, ...	2,86,900	0	0
Ditto in Mortgages, ...	58,725	0	0
Ditto in Messrs. Palmers, Mackillop and Co, London, (remitted for Pensions, payable in London), ...	29,962	14	2
Ditto in Bank of Hindostan, ...	244	11	0
Ditto in Cash, ...	325	9	3

Sicca Rupees 3,76,158 2 5

E. E.

Examined and Audited,

WM. MORTON,

LEWIS BETTS,

W. S. BERNARD,

Published by Order of the Directors,

ALEX. FRASER,

Acting Secy. B. M. & G. W. Fund.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. G. A. Hughes, 15th Regt; Capt. W. Spratt, 4th Regt. N. I. Lieut. W. Walker, 1st Regt. M. L. Cy. Lieut. J. E. G. Morris, 24th Regt. DEPARTURES.—Capt. P. P. Wilson, 2d Lt. Cy. Major Rogers, H. M. 6th Regt. Ensign Gordon, 6th Regt. Lieut. F. McGillivray, Engineers. Asst. Surg. H. Gibb, Vaccinator. Ensign J. Anderson, 17th Regt. Lt. & Adj. Gordon, H. M. 6th Regt.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—May 7th.—Arab Ship *Sambria* Hadjee Nacodah, from Bengal. Do.—The Government Yacht *Telica*, A. Cunningham, in charge from Bancocote. DEPARTURES.—May 4th.—The Government Yacht *Telica*, A. Cunningham, in Charge to Bancocote. 6th.—Ship *John Adam*, P. Butler Master, to Calcutta. Do.—Ship *Golconda*, D. Stewart Master, to China. Do.—Ship *Francis Warden*, Shaik Amud Nacudah, to Bussorah. Passengers by *John Adam*.—Mr. Waghorn, Lieut. McGillivray.

Ships Loading.

ENGLISH.—Malvina, for London; Boyne, for do.; Bencoolen, for do.; H. C. Duchess of Athol, for China; Castlereagh, for do.; Cumbrian for do.; Triumph, for do.; Ann for do.; Charles Forbes, for do.; Bombay Castle, for do.; Bannerman for do.; Glenelg, for do.; Caledonia, for do.; Futty Salam for do.; Rannovey, for Madras; Discovery for Persian Gulph; Dadloy, Dowlut Savoy for Siam, for

Bengal; Minerva, for Malabar; Prince of Wales, and Crutenden, for Penang.
ARAB.—Wootmany, for Penang.

List of Shipping in the Harbour.

H. C. Ships Duchess of Athol and Thomas Counts.
FREE TRADERS.—Triumph, Boyne, Malvina, Benoolen, Guildford, Sesostis, and Royal Charlotte.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Bannerman, Kusrovia, Bombay Castle, Discovery, Geo: Crutenden, Ann, Lowjee Family, Futta Salam, Caledonia, Dadloy, Glenelg, Minerva, Regia, Asia Felix, Caithness, Prince of Wales, Hercules, Charles Forbes, and Cumbrian.

ARAB.—Wootmany, Nassary, Mamory, and Woortier.

PORTUGUESE.—Eliza.

H. M. Ship Challenger.

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Hastings, Euphrates, Ternate, and Nautilus.

STEAMER.—Enterprise.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.—At the Scotch Church, by the Revd. Joseph Lawrie, Mr. H. A. Cannon, to Miss Elizabeth Mills.

BIRTHS.—At Colaba, on the 1st Inst, Mrs. Winton, of a Daughter.

1st May.—At Sindola Mahabuleswar Hills, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Archibald Robertson, Resident at Sattara of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 3d at Mazagon, Frederick William, the son of Mr. H. Yates, aged 11 months and 26 days.

At Aurangabad, on the 10th April, William Peter, the Infant Son of Captain Johnston, of the Nizam's Army.

MADRAS.

Supreme Court.—We hastily stated on Friday that the heavy Criminal Sessions at this Presidency were closed at a late hour on the preceding day and that two of the capital convicts Annasawmy and Mooneyan had received sentence of death.

We now subjoin the sentences awarded to the other convicts.

Venkatachellum, 2 years imprisonment, twice whipped, and to hard labour.

Streenevissen, 18 months imprisonment, twice whipped, and to hard labour.

Ramasawmy, Suamy Veerasawmy, transportation for life.

Venkatiah, Aroonachellum and Cooper Ramasawmy, 7 years transportation.

Venkatasen, Eroosen, Multacalaven and Chinna pen, 1 year's imprisonment and hard labour.

Ramasawmy, 1 year's imprisonment.

Venkatachellum, 6 Months imprisonment and hard labour.

Tondoney, alias Anthony, Mootosawmy, and Ferran, 7 years transportation.

Cundapah Chitty, 14 years transportation.

Venkatavallab alias Rangavallab, Aulymoolum, Venkatachellum, Choopen and Moolaloo, 12 Months imprisonment.

We publish to-day the trial of Khassien for maliciously stabbing Mathome Loll which was the only remaining one of interest to the public during the late Sessions.

We have just received information upon which we can rely that the Death Warrants have been issued to the Sheriff for the execution of Perseenukun Annasawmy and Dausery Mooneyan on Friday morning next.—*Mad. Cou. April 27.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 23d Ship Caesar, Captain T. A. Watts, from London 25th November, Madeira 17th December and Cape 4th March.

Do.—Brig William, J. W. Maher, from Moultmein, 4th April.

24th.—Bark Lady Munro, J. Aiken, from Malapattam, 21st April.

Do.—Brig Frederica, J. H. Dennison, from Bombay 1st and Cochin 12th April.

DEPARTURE.—April 22nd, Brig Margaret, Captain A. Lambert, for Covelong, Pondicherry and Padang.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA POLICE.—APRIL 14, 1830.

CAPTAIN REAY

On Wednesday Captain Reay of the Ship *England*, attended before the Magistrates relating to the complaint of his Crew. Commodore Sir John Hays was present and examined the Biscuit, Rice and Gram, and pronounced them unfit for use. The Magistrates directed Sergeant Major McCann to proceed on board the *England* for the purpose of inspecting the remainder of the Biscuit, which he accordingly did and report the whole unfit for the sustenance of any human being.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15.

On this day several of the crew again attended on the magistrates, and the second Mate of the ship presented a petition against the Captain for an assault. The following is a copy of it:

To His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

The humble petition of NICHOLAS SMITH Second Mate of the ship *England*.

SHWETH.—That your Petitioner by the Commander of the above vessel, named Captain Reay, has always been ill used both by him and his wife, and it is impossible for your Petitioner to serve Captain Reay, particularly when he is treated with barbarity and contempt, as your poor Petitioner was last evening assaulted by the Captain in a most cruel manner, and his shirt torn.

Therefore your Petitioner appeals to your Worship in hope of obtaining redress.

And your Petitioner will ever pray.

P. S. Further your Petitioner begs to state that the Captain has turned out your Petitioner.

The magistrates issued a Summons for the appearance of Captain Reay, and appointed Saturday the 17th instant, for an investigation of the charge. The complainant applied to the magistrates for their advice how to recover his wages,

when he was recommended to make an application to the Court of Requests.—*Bengal Hurkaru, April 16.*

HE NEVER SMILED AGAIN.

[It is recorded of Henry I. that after the death of his son, Prince William, who perished in a shipwreck off the coast of Normandy, he was never seen to smile.]

The bark that held a prince went down,
The sweeping waves roll'd on;
And what was England's glorious crown
To him that wept a son?
He lived—for life may long be borne
Ere sorrow break its chain;
Why comes not death to those that mourn?
He never smiled again!

There stood proud forms around his throne,
The stately and the brave,
But which could fill the place of one,
That one beneath the wave?
Before him pass'd the young and fair,
In pleasure's reckless train,
But seas dash'd o'er his son's bright hair—
He never smiled again!

He sat where festal bowls went round;
He heard the minstrel sing.
He saw the tourney's victor crown'd
Amidst the knightly ring:
A murmur of the restless deep
Was blent with every strain,
A voice of winds that would not sleep—
He never smiled again!

Hearts, in that time, closed o'er the trace
Of vows once fondly pour'd,
And strangers took the kinsman's place
At many a joyous board:
Graves, which true love had bathed with tears,
Were left to heaven's bright rain,
Fresh hopes were born for other years—
He never smiled again!

MRS. HEMANS

Scotsman.—*Cal. Lit. Gaz., April 4.*

The documents we have published within this day or two on the subject of a steam communication with Great Britain appear already to have created a sensation here if we may judge from the inquiries which have reached us and the rumours we hear of the eagerness with which the topic is discussed in every circle. Two letters, which came to hand yesterday on the subject we insert. One of these is from Captain Johnston who originally proposed the Red Sea route and whose knowledge of the subject theoretical and practical, derived from laborious investigation, and several years of experience in Steam Vessels, make his authority in such a matter decisive on the subject. It is therefore most encouraging and gratifying to find him most decidedly declaring his conviction of the perfect feasibility of the plan of establishing a line of Steam packets between India and Great Britain via the Red Sea. We have now before us the pamphlet to which Captain Johnston alludes and shall extract some passages from it illustrative of a subject of such universal and absorbing interest.

It was an essential part of Captain Johnston's object in this pamphlet, to show by copious detail that such a mode of communication might be kept up not only without loss but at a profit. At present we are spared the necessity of entering into that consideration at all, as the community is not called upon to take any share in the speculation but merely to give it their encouragement. We confine ourselves therefore to points of moment to the practicability of the plan. Mr. Taylor if we rightly understand him means to carry the mails and passengers direct from Alexandria to Marseilles whence they will be conveyed per coach to Calais, Captain Johnston's route was as follows:

	Miles.	Days
Sailing from Plymouth (to which port Passengers may be conveyed from London by the Plymouth Steam Packet) to Gibraltar,.....	about 1150	7
From Gibraltar to Malta.....	1000	6
From Malta to Al Arish.....	1000	6
Across the Isthmus to Suez, on camels 120 miles.....		6
From Suez to Mocha, or the Island of Perim.....	1200	8
From Mocha to Isle of Socotra.....	600	5
From Socotra to Cochin.....	1350	8
From Cochin to Tricomalee.....	600	5
From Trincomalee, touching at Madras, to Calcutta.....	1020	6

Making the whole distance by Sea, 7920 57
In round numbers 8000 Miles; of which 3200 are on the North and West side the Isthmus and 4800 on the South and East.

If there be no obstacle to the route via Marseilles and through France we should undoubtedly prefer it after Mr. Taylor's demonstration of the celerity with which it is traversed.

On the practicability of making the voyage by steam vessels of great velocity, the following extract is conclusive:—

"We have next to consider the capability of a vessel to carry fuel for the greatest distance that between Socotra and Cochin, of 1350 miles. And although in calculating the expense of Coal, I shall assume that a vessel of 400 tons, with an Engine of 100 horse power, may obtain nine miles of speed from the consumption of nine bushels of coals; or that the expense of coals will on an average be equal to one bushel per mile; still I think the vessel should at each depot complete to at least 60 chaldrons, which on the greatest distance would admit of their making as little as five miles and a half per hour, for the whole passage; and on the distance between Plymouth and Gibraltar, where at some seasons the greatest resistance may be expected 60 chaldrons would be sufficient at the rate of four miles and a half per hour."

We supposed that three vessels on each side

* It is supposed that a passage may be found over the Devil's Bridge, through Palk's straits; which will shorten the distance Six or Eight Hundred Miles between Cochin and Calcutta.—CAPTAIN JOHNSTON.
We have been through this passage or between the island of Rammisseram and the Main in a small vessel. There is only 6 feet at high water, and the cargo &c. were taken out in boats. The channel might be deepened however at a trifling expense by blowing up some of the rocks which compose the reef.—*Ed. Hux.*

of the Isthmus would be sufficient. Captain Johnston who is of course much better authority thinks four might be required:—

"To perform the contemplated service, it will be necessary to have at least three, and perhaps four Vessels on each side the Isthmus. They should be of 400 Tons, of the strongest build and of 1000 horse power, with Latteen Sails, or Lug Fore-sail, and schooner-rigged abaft. But the experiment of the Latteen Sails should be made; because, when the yards are down, the masts present less surface to the wind, than those of any other rig."

The Vessels should be fitted for the accommodation of 25 Passengers, and from 50 to 100 Tons of Cargo to be manned with a crew of 20 men, including mates and artificers; to be completed to 20 days provisions and water; and to sail on the first day of every month, from Plymouth and Calcutta."

Of course in Mr. Taylor's plan there would be no Steamer in the English channel, unless it were between Calais and Dover where so many already ply, that it would be unnecessary to establish one for the express purpose.

With reference to the letter of A. P. it would perhaps have been more to Mr. Taylor's advantage to have been more explicit on some points, but although there is a deficiency of that full information best calculated to inspire perfect confidence, there can be no doubt that Mr. Taylor has too well matured his plans not to be ready to meet every enquiry on the subject. When he pledges himself to have his vessels at Sea in three months from the date at which the consent of the public to his proposals shall be made known, we presume he reckons on reaching England again as rapidly as he came out, and starting his first vessel immediately, depending on the Bombay Government for the Steam conveyance on this side of India, until he can get his own packets out here round the Cape. There is however, some confusion in the language of the circular and prospectus on this and other points. How can he precisely determine when the public have signified their assent to his proposal about the letters. How are the public to signify that assent? And above all how can Mr. Taylor expect that every gentleman who approve of his plan, will signify the same to him by letter? This is out of the question, Mr. Taylor however may rest assured that if he can accomplish what he pledges himself to perform, he is sure of the patronage of the whole community and that no man who has communications with Great Britain will send them round the Cape in a sailing vessel to run the chance of a six months passage when he could insure their arrival in 6 weeks by the Steam Packets. Surely there needs no pledge on the subject collective or individual. The Government have no doubt will readily pledge themselves to forward all letters were no express intimation of a wish to the contrary is given by the writers of them; and this is all it can do.

With regard to the conveyance of letters from Alexandria to London, about which, A. P. seems to think there is a difficulty, we are of opinion that if one vessel sailed from Marseilles, and one from Bombay, every fortnight, there could never be much delay.

When Mr. Taylor says he will take passengers at the Company's rates, we apprehend he means that he will convey them to England for that sum. Indeed on looking again at his prospectus which might have been clearer, we are not very sure that he does not mean to convey them by steam all the way from Alexandria to London, a route which would be too liable to delays to be advisable we should think. However all these things will be known on Mr. Taylor's arrival we suppose, if his agents are not already, as is most likely, instructed to supply the requisite information whenever a meeting shall be called for the purpose.

In so far as we can judge, we are inclined to think that there has been no want of candour on the part either of Mr. Waghorn or Mr. Taylor, but simply a little haste and want of clearness in both, combined with a natural anxiety on the part of the latter not to give too many details of the result of laborious investigation and study to the public, until he should receive pledges of support. We think such concealment has been carried a little too far, but that it has not originated in want of candour.

We can assure A. P. that we never suspected any plot or mystery in the affair of the Steam funds, on the contrary, we think it is a clear case of neglect which justifies the Gazette and ourselves in somewhat roundly censuring those concerned in it. Even from the judgement seats of legal tribunals, we do hear in unequivocal cases, decisive opinions expressed; the jury are still left to decide, as the jury in this case will still do; let them ponder over our facts and disregard our opinions.

By a private letter from Mr. Waghorn to a friend, we learn that he left England on the 28th October on a special application from the Court of Directors to carry out their dispatches via the Red Sea in consequence of the intelligence received from the Bombay Government, that the *Enterprise* would be at Suez in December, Mr. Waghorn crossed from Dover to Boulogne where he purchased a carriage and commenced posting by way of Paris, Chalons, Mont Cenis, and Milan to Trieste where he arrived in 94 days and after waiting three days he obtained a passage on a Spanish ship to Alexandria, and was 17 days on the passage down the Adriatic and across the Mediterranean to Alexandria. Our readers know already how Mr. W. was disappointed as to the *Enterprise* and how he got to Suez. We learn from another source, a fact communicated by Mr. Taylor only, that he and Mr. W. met at Suez and came she rest of the voyage to gether. The *Thetis* had been sent to Juddah to supply the place of the *Enterprise*, but so late that they only fell in with her at Juddah. The passage in her from thence to Bombay was tedious, she being like the rest of the Company's Cruisers no flyer.

After we wrote the foregoing, we were favored with the information, that Mr. Waghorn came out by way of the Red Sea partly on account of several individuals interested in Steam communication to India in order to examine into the practicability of that route; and he is also to report on the two passages, to the Court of Directors, by whom he is patronized and who were to present him with the engines for his vessel. The Court also gave him letters to Sir John Malcolm. We understand, that Mr. Waghorn has written very fully to some gentlemen here on the subject of his plans and prospects. We cannot help thinking that he would have acted more judiciously in getting a clear statement of them drawn up and

addressed to each of the public Journals in India. As he has been directing his attention to the Red Sea route, his opinions on it ought to be fully made known here before he goes home; and we still hope he will unite with Mr. Taylor.—*Beng. Hurk. Apr.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 13TH APRIL, 1830.

Mr. M. S. Gilmore, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of the District of Mymensing.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 30TH MARCH, 1830.

Mr. R. C. Glyn, Collector of Customs at Meerut, in addition to his present Appointment of Collector of Land Revenue.

Mr. S. Paxton, Deputy Collector of Land Revenue and Customs at Meerut.

Mr. H. Smith, Collector of Land Revenue at Juanpoor.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 15th.—H. M. Ship Southampton, Captain R. Fisher, from Madras 9th April, having on board His Excellency Rear-Admiral Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, K. C. B., Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the East India Station. His Excellency landed at the Chaudpal Chaut on Friday last, at about half-past six o'clock in the evening, from one of the Government Barges, under the salute due to his rank from the Fort, and proceeded to the Government House, where he was received by the Right Honorable the Governor General and Suite.

16. French Ship Diligent, Ligancan, from Bourbon 9th February and Pondicherry 8th April.

French Ship Creole, Moria, from Bourbon 19th February.

Bark Freak, William Barrington, from Singapore 13th March.

17. Ship Mountstuart Elphinstone, (arrived off Calcutta,) D. Ritchie, from the Clyde 24th December.

Ship Alexander, H. Wake, from Mauritius 4th March and Esquapelly 12th April.

Per French Ship Diligent, from Pondicherry. Mons. Moreau, Procureur, du Roi a Chandernag; Mons. De La Grange, Commandant de Marine; Monsieurs Xeequez, Cauder, and Guidamo Frederic, Negotiants; Mademoiselles Caroline Guidamono and Emelia Guidamono.

Per Alexander, from Mauritius.—Lieut. Broome, B. Artillery; Mons. Argence, Merchant from Esquapelly; Dr. Eckford, 2d Member of Bombay Medical Board.

Per Mountstuart Elphinstone.—R. Mayne Esq.; William Morrison, Esq.; William Shand, Esq.

DEPARTURE.—April 16th.—Ship Providence, R. Ford, for London.

Passengers per Providence, R. Ford, London.

Major and Mrs. Mackenzie, and four Children; D. Dale, Esq. Lady, and Child; Mrs. Major Cotson and four Children; Charles Patton, Esq.; J. Pittar, Esq.; Lieutenant and Mrs. Hawkins, H. M. 41st Regt. Captain Douglas; Dr. Cumming, M. D.; Captain J. A. Tween; Mr. Wolseley; and Mr. Taylor.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.—At Calcutta, on the 17th April, at the Cathedral, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, Henry T. Raikes, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Temperance Sophia, eldest Daughter, of George Udny, Esq.

BIRTHS.—At Sulkea, on the 16th April, Mrs. Sophia Atkinson, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 17th April, the Lady of Alexander Jackson, Esq. m. d. of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 17th April, Mrs. Mary Abercromby, Wife of Mr. P. Abercromby, 33 years.

Died on board his Boat, a few miles from Ghaizeepore, Mr. Assistant Surgeon Wyatt, of the 6th Light Cavalry.

English Extracts.

MORN. CHRO.—Jan. 7.

We have received this morning the Paris Papers of Monday and the *Gazette de France*, dated Tuesday.

The *Journals des debats* avails itself very dexterously of the elevation of Prince Leopold to the Sovereignty of Greece, to represent it as the result of the degrading subjection of the French to the English Cabinet. "Let them dare then to articulate (says that Journal) that the Prince of Saxe-Coburg has not been the candidate of the Duke of Wellington, and that M. de Polignac, by an instinct quite national, has gone in quest of a King of Greece to Windsor, Carlton House? I do not believe that this mystification will make many dupes. Great God! Was it then absolutely necessary to pass the Channel, to give a new dynasty to Greece? When her national assemblies solicited from the Cabinets of Europe the Monarchical form and the choice of a Prince, to move their sterile pity did they imagine that they were thus to deliver to England alone, the decision of a question so vital for their destiny? What it was at the very period when they put an embargo in the waters of the Thames on the steam vessels constructed at so great an expense, by the generosity of the Greek Committee; it was at the very period, when the English Cabinet (and we dwell on this event; for far be it from us the idea of confounding England, in this circumstance, with the narrow and shabby views of her Premier, with the greedy selfishness of some of her merchants), it was at the period during which the English Cabinet connected itself more closely than ever with Prince METTERNICH, to stifle under the inaction of Christian Europe, and in case of need, perhaps, under its parabolic efforts, the rising liberty of Greece? Yes? whilst men & money were sent from several capitals of Europe—whilst they were arming in some and soliciting money in others for the country of

Alvocate braved for the neighbourhood and the services in London the King in tears were released from London that the King's departure?

That the conferences of Peters- burg, which emanated the Treaty of the 30th July, were the result of a more benevolent disposition for Greece. The English Cabinet in this only the hope, by connecting Russia in her relations with the other Powers of Europe, of annulling one of her grievances against Turkey, and consequently to arrest the Cossacks on the Pruth? Vain hope! The Greek Treaty has remained, with its principles, with its consequences; and the Empire of Mahomet does not the less cover Europe and Asia with its ruins.

"And now they set aside at London, by a single gesture, all the Princes of those Royal Families who loved to render service to Greece in her bad fortune? But in return they pronounce the name of the Prince of Saxe-Coburg, solely, no doubt, because the Treaty of the 6th of July did not permit the election of a Prince of one of the three subscribing Courts; they choose the nearest after blood; and, too happy to follow without doubts the inspirations of his English colleague—too happy to band under his arrogant patronage—M. de Potemkin not merely accedes to the proposition of the Cabinet of St. James, but takes it upon himself to present at St. Petersburg, in the name of France, the candidate of England.

"No, never did a more humiliating policy stain the French name in foreign countries—never was more disgrace and shame abroad added to distress at home.

"But what can we expect at home from those men who provoke every day by their writings the hatred of Europe against France?—those men who would, tomorrow, risk an invasion for their portfolios?

"What is to them the honour and repose of country? Foreigners among us, they treat us beforehand as a conquered nation, and would willingly force France to expiate, by the coalition of all the Kings of Europe against her, the coalition of all good men against them.

"Hence the imaginary terrors which they are moving like a phantom throughout all the Courts of the North and the South; hence those pretended centres of conspiracy, with men like Lord Palmerston at their head, whom they denounce to the admiration and vengeance of foreign Governments? Hence those Kings, whom they impudently present to us as reeling on their thrones, because their people are not condemned, like Italy, Spain, and Portugal, to the ignorance of all that is said, take place, or is written elsewhere?

"Oh let them cease to threaten Europe with France, to threaten in turn France with Europe? The responsibility of Ministers has not entered into our codes with all its developments; that is true; but in case of need, the laws of ages and all countries would suffice for the chastisement of such a crime."

All that we have to say is, that it is well our neighbours are at a respectable distance from St. James SCARLETT: God help the poor wretch who, in this country, durst in his hearing utter these words that burn.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Dec. 27.

Judicial events of great importance have occurred, which have plunged our Cabinet into a serious disappointment: the first is the acquittal by the Court Royal of the *Courier Français*, charged with offences against religion, and condemned by the Correctional Police for having stated that "the *chef-d'œuvre* of Raphael and of Gerard would live even after the extinction of the Christian creed which inspired them;" the second relates to M. Bertin, senior, the principal editor of the *Journal des Débats*, condemned to six months imprisonment and costs for the first cry of alarm uttered at the apparition of the present Ministry, and which ended with these words, "Unhappy France! unhappy King! The decision of the Superior Court, which released him from this sentence, has been received with unanimous applause, to the confusion of his persecutors. Already break forth the fury of the 'thirty,' who wish to make as much noise as the 'thirty-two millions of Frenchmen.' There are no longer any tribunals, say they; they abandon government and religion! See what comes of irremovable Judges and independent magistrates! The Tribunals and Correctional Police for ever! These look for some advancement: services may be expected from them, and not always just decisions. In short, our statement, by a remarkable singularity, are almost in constant accord with the conventional politicians of 1793. The latter, like the former, distrusted the higher orders of the magistracy and the administration; they took care to devolve upon the district authorities the most important functions of the government of the departments, and to give to the inferior tribunals the right of deciding without appeal. The fables of all periods want docile instruments, and characters which are malleable.

This persecution, which has risen up in all parts of the kingdom against the periodical press, is at once an injustice, a danger, and a folly. It is not those writings which are really seditious, but those which are opposed to power, and which contend for the laws, which are the object of prosecution. The memory of the late King, the author of the charter, may be insulted with impunity: writers may preach up the impious doctrine of the right divine, deny the constitutional power of the Chambers, outrage in the elections the rights of the 80,000 principal landed proprietors of France, establish as a principle that the assent of the three powers is not necessary to make a law, and that it is sufficient if two of them agree.—call foreigners to the aid of faction, and resuscitate fanaticism: since all this is done by the journals salaried by the Ministry, the King's Attorney-Generals consider them as sacred, and take especial care not to displease the Minister, from whom they expect elevation to the Bench. This persecution, as I have clearly remarked, is dangerous, because it introduces into the tribunals, and renders familiar there, the discussion of political questions, and tends to convert the dispensers of justice into party men. It is dangerous

to liberty, and at the same time dangerous to the Ministry itself, besides being a folly on its part. The way to extinguish a fire is to concentrate its sphere, and not to disperse its brands. From these solemn judicial discussions, from whence the public acquire excitement, results a species of intelligence far more extensive and powerful than is communicated in the articles of the journals; and thus these great statesmen, who are incessantly occupied in the study how to hide the light under a bushel, defeat their own purpose.

The re-installation of Messrs. Arnauld and Etienne, the celebrated academicians, excluded by the orders of prescription of 1819, drew a vast concourse of spectators, and there, amidst the most enlightened audience in the kingdom, in the presence of all the intellectual powers, liberal expressions were saluted with triple shouts of applause. When the eloquent director, M. Villemain, dropped from his high station the phrase in which he spoke of "the laborious birth of our well-won liberties," a universal burst of enthusiasm followed those expressions, which so well interpreted the secret sentiment of each auditor. At the academy, in the saloons, in the public places, at the theatres, in cottages as well as in merchants' counting-houses, in most of our chateaux, and even in more than one apartment of the Prince's palace, the same sentiments, the same wishes, the same sympathies appear, and acquire new strength. Each year advances in knowledge the generations which conceive, only from recollection of its abuses and turpitude, an idea of this ancient regime, whose exclusive enjoyments and privileged delights are regretted by its few surviving accomplices. In this rapid and decisive movement, you see what sort of men they are who exert their feeble but impetuous endeavours to resist the current of legal liberty.

The rejection of the ways and means of the decennial budget of the kingdom of the Netherlands has produced a lively sensation here, which will be prolonged by the concessions made by the Netherlands Crown to obtain an annual provisional budget. I look upon the resolution of the States-General a bill of exchange drawn on the Chamber of Deputies, which will be accepted when presented. It is nonsense to suppose the refusal of the budget is a subversion of the state; the taxes are regulated, and the ways and means secured for 1830. The non-adoption of the budget of 1831 will occasion either a change of the Ministry, or the dissolution of the Chamber; or, in the last place, the complaints being received, the subsidies will no longer be looked for.

The war of the journalists still continues: the censorship has fallen upon engravings and lithography, which cannot now be published without authority; and whilst the thunder of the press grows freely all over France, our native gaiety sees a veto put upon the delights of the eve, which must seek gratification within doors. Caricatures are prosecuted without mercy by our great politicians. A petty suit against little engravings is an amusement for an hour or two, and affords the satisfaction of seeing a miserable publisher punished for having expressed malice without knowing it. The profound M. de la Bourdonnaye, in his prosecution against the images of the Duke of Reichstadt, had in view the discovery of a conspiracy. The Duke of Reichstadt, the son of the man whom the suffrages of the French had elevated to the throne, was doubtless, in his opinion, the legitimate king. For those who professed the doctrine of the sovereignty of the people, and the appearance of such a number of statues, busts, engravings, and lithographs, announced a plot. In this was found a pretext for a stroke of policy. Three hundred arrests afforded the right of searching three hundred writhen-desks and it would be very unlucky if, in 300 different correspondences, some justification of dictatorial measures and a motive for severe requisitions could not be found. Thus reasoned the ex-Minister: he has disappeared. The simpletons in his suite continue to walk along a path which leads to nothing.

When these Saturnalia are at an end, we shall be ashamed to think that in France, where there is no want of pretension, we should have fallen so low, and we shall be more displeased at the ridiculousness of our plight, than at our having been frightened by perennials.

The *Rente Perpetuelle* of Spain has encountered a rude shock. The *ages de change*, justly alarmed at the progressive rise on this stock, which is so equivocal, have declared, by their syndics that they will not hence-forward negotiate this security without a deposit of one per cent. This resolution, which is in no other respect blameable than from its having been too tardy, has confounded the jobbers, and the Exchange rings with their complaints. M. Aguado, somewhat disconcerted, has made a complaint to the Minister of Finance, who appears to have lent a deaf ear to him. A considerable number of purchases raised this rente a little yesterday, but after the Exchange it fell to 60½.

Since the folleries of the *Rue Quin Campeor*, we have never seen any thing like the popularity of a security, which, at Madrid, its native country, can find not a single taker; but, more cunning than Law, M. Aguado, a naturalized Frenchman, peaceably exposes before our eyes the *spolia opima*, which he has won from the credulity of our good countrymen.—*Times*, Dec. 31. B.

CHANGES of MANNERS.

The following is from the pen of Captain Grose, the eminent antiquary, who died in the year 1791, at the age of 60; it was written about the year 1782:—"I am a man of little more than fifty years of age, and yet I have nearly outlived a variety of systems and manners. When I was a young man, there existed in the families of most unmarried men or widowers, of the rank of gentlemen resident in the country, a certain antiquated femine, either a maiden or widow, commonly an aunt or cousin. Her dress consisted of a stiff starched cap and hood, a little hoop, and a rich silk dark gown, with large flowers; she leaned on an ivory headed crutch cane, and was followed by a ft. phibisticky dog, usually of the pug kind, who commonly reposed on a cushion, and enjoyed the privilege of snuffing at the servants, and occasionally biting their heels with impunity. By the side of this good old lady, jingled a

branch of keys, securing in different closets and corner-cupboards all sorts of cordial waters, cherry and raspberry washes for the complexion, Daffy's Elixir, a rich seed cake a number of pots of currant jelly, with a range of gallipots and phials containing physic for the use of the poor neighbours. The daily business of this good lady was to scold the maids, collect eggs, feed the turkeys, &c.

"Another character, now worn out and gone, is the country Squire. I mean the little independent gentleman, with a landed property of 300l. a-year,* who commonly appeared in a plain drab or plush coat large silver buttons, a jockey cap, and rarely without boots. His travels never exceeded the distance of the county town, and that only at Assize and Session times, or to attend an election. Once a week he commonly dined at the next market town, with the Attorneys and Justices. This man went to the parish church regularly, read the weekly journal, settled the parochial disputes with the parish officers at the vestry, and afterwards adjourned to the neighbouring ale-house, where he usually got drunk for the good of his country. He never played at cards but at Christmas, when a family pack was produced from the mantel-piece. He was commonly followed by a couple of grey-hounds and a pointer, and announced his arrival at a neighbour's house by smacking his whip, or giving the view-halloo. His drink was generally ale, except on Christmas, the 5th of November, or some other gala days, when he would make a bowl of strong brandy punch, garnished with a toast and nutmeg. A journey to London was by one of these men reckoned as great an undertaking as to present a voyage to the East Indies, and undertaken with scarce less precaution and preparation.

"The mansion of one of these squires was of plaster, striped with timber (not unaptly called calamanco work) or of red brick with large casemented bow-windows, a porch with seats in it, and over it a study. The eaves of the house were well inhabited by swallows, and the court set round with lily-hocks. The hall was furnished with bottles of bacon, and the mantel-piece with guns and fishing rods of different dimensions accompanied by the broadsword, pike, and dagger, borne by his ancestors in the civil wars. Against the wall was posted 'King Charles's Golden Rules,' 'Vincent Wing's Almanack,' and a portrait of the Duke of Marlborough; and in his window lay 'Baker's Chronicle,' 'Fox's Book of Martyrs,' 'Glendon on Apparitions,' 'Quincey's Dispensatory,' 'The Complete Justice,' and 'Book of Parity.' In the corner, by the fire side, stood a large wooden two-armed chair, with a cushion; and within the chimney corner were a couple of seats. Here

at Christmas he entertained his tenants as he bumbled round a glowing fire, made of the roots of trees, and other great logs. The best parlour which was never open but upon particular occasions, was furnished with Turkey worked chairs, and hung round with portraits of his ancestors—the men in the character of shepherds, with their crooks dressed in full Court suits, and huge full-bottomed perukes (such as the Judges wear now); others in full suits of armour, playing the lute. The females, likewise were dressed as shepherdesses, with a lamb and crook, all habited in high head-dresses and flowing robes.

"These men and their houses are now no more; the luxury of the times having obliged them to quit the country, to become dependents on the great, or members of some profession. The venerable mansion is, in the meantime, suffered to tumble down, or is partly upheld as a farm-house, till, after a few years, the estate is sold to the steward of some neighbouring Lord, or else to some Nabob, Government Contractor or limb of the law."—*Morn. Chron.*, Dec. 30.

GLEANINGS.

THE FRENCH POLICE SYSTEM UNDER FOUCHÉ.—Four councillors of state assembled once every week in his cabinet to lay their papers before him, and to receive his decisions. Their chief duty was to correspond with the prefects in the various departments; to watch over the public prisons and the proceedings of the gend'armerie, and especially over strangers, emigrants, and all who were in any degree suspected. They could dispatch, on their own authority, affairs of trifling moment; but those of importance resided with their head. The system itself was supported chiefly by hired spies in every condition of society, who reported their observations to the prefects, to the four councillors, or to Fouché himself. These spies were of both sexes, and rewarded according to their services and importance by fixed gratuities. Such as had cognizance of the more weighty affairs, received from one to two thousand francs per month, and despatched their communications direct to Fouché. Every communication was signed by the individual who sent it, but that signature was not his real—it was a conventional name. Every three months a list of these names was laid before the Emperor, who adjudged

* The quantity of land necessary to produce 300l. a year then, would be worth nearly 700l. now from change of price and better culture.

places, or other recompences, to such as had signalized themselves above the rest by their zeal and success. These spies were not confined to France; at every foreign court, and in every foreign city, were individuals, natives of the country, who had sold themselves to the French ruler. Treachery often presided at the council-board of the sovereign, and still oftener within the walls of a besieged city. Foreign newspapers, intercepted letters, and other documents, both public and private, found their way to the cabinet of Fouché. The number of these despicable hirelings must have been immense; but despicable as was the profession, it was exercised by persons of high rank; at one time Fouché could (he says) boast of three princes among his devoted creatures. The expense of such an establishment was enormous; it swallowed up some millions annually. It was chiefly defrayed by secret contributions, or regular taxes, levied on gambling-houses public stewards, and the delivery of passports.—*Court and Camp of Bonaparte*.

AMUSEMENTS IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—The French coin amusement for their children; in Great Britain we despise it, and let the young ones obtain it by stealth. There is seldom suitable play-grounds for our ordinary schools; healthful games are with us negatived on pretence of public utility. On every opportune wall is written "By order of the Magistrates, hand-ball is not to be played here," &c. In sea-ports with us, the adjacent proprietors, by walls and jetties, sometimes not very legally, take means to prevent children from bathing; and man-traps and spring-guns are threatened in all corners in the grounds of the wealthy. The French, on the other hand, open up every thing; gardens, pleasure-grounds, and menageries, all is to be seen and used by the meanest citizen and his children, no price demanded, and in return, the popular censure and spoil nothing;—surely "they order things better in France" in this respect than we do.—*Glance at Paris*, &c.

FUTURE PROSPECTS OF GREECE.—The great quantity of unoccupied land placed by the expulsion of the Turks at the disposal of the government, and in which the peasants may be located, will introduce, if distributed under wise regulations, and protected by a strong administration, some of the enterprise and activity of a new colony. The trade of the Archipelago, which the Greeks will largely share, if not chiefly engross, will enrich the inhabitants of the islands, and numerous parts of the continent. The prosperity of Crete and the Piræus may again be realized. Schools and colleges to promote the study of ancient literature will be erected, and the Greeks will learn to walk with a more observant eye and the ruins of their former empire.

FRENCH CHAMBER.—The interior chamber of the President of the Council, as a chamber of council, is a large room, of

sident, with a lower level, on a lower level, of an oblong form, eight feet high, and farther down is the floor, and the area or parterre of the apartment is not very great, for the deputies' benches rise from it all round in a gentle ascent to the back wall of the semicircle; above this, overhead, is the gallery with two rows of seats only, separated into divisions for ambassadors, for ladies, reporters, and other privileged classes; so that every thing is well arranged, and no one uncomfortable after admission is attained. The President is attended by two officers, and there are a variety of others genteelly dressed in black, with bags and swords, whose principal duty seems to be to carry messages from one member to another. The members are well dressed in general, some with orders, and others, who intend to mount the tribune, with gold silver lace on their necks and cuffs, which gives them greatly the semblance of folks in livery.—*Glance at Paris*, &c.

BONAPARTE'S WIVES.—Between the two wives of Napoleon there existed a great and surprising contrast, Josephine was all art and studied elegance; Marie Louisa all nature and simplicity; the one had something of audacity in her manners; the other a remarkable diffidence, which often approached to timidity; the former had considerable talents, which she delighted to exhibit before a numerous assembly; the latter had understanding much less brilliant, but at the same time solid for one of her years; Josephine was formed for the applause of the saloon; Marie Louisa for the endearments of domestic life. It is surely singular that the artificial character should be the daughter of a West India planter; and the natural one a princess of the proudest house in Europe. In other respects, both were women of great sweetness of disposition; both fondly devoted to Napoleon, and both benevolent to the poor.—*Court and Camp of Bonaparte*.—*Atlas*, Dec. 20.

THE SIAMESE YOUTHS.

The Siamese twins, whose extraordinary union excited so much curiosity during their stay in the United States, have been visited at the Egyptian Hall, during the week, by a great number of scientific men and persons of distinction. With a general description of their habits and personal appearance, in order to render the account complete, we shall

Their identity of purpose, and unity of movement combined with a general similarity of tastes, dispositions, and habits, had created in some a suspicion that their organization was more intimately connected than at first might appear. They eat, drink, and sleep simultaneously; their health is affected alike; and, on being conveyed through the streets in a coach, so perfect is their unity of action, that they could not be prevailed upon to look out of its opposite windows. These circumstances may have been disposed to attribute to something more than the power of habit; but there can be no doubt that the two youths are perfectly distinct beings, having each his organization totally independent of each other. Perhaps the total independence of the volition of the one brother upon that of the other could not be more strikingly exemplified than by a circumstance which took place on Tuesday. The youths, after rambling about the rooms, turned into the passage which leads from the entrance door of the apartment; as they approached the door, which is partly of glass, Captain Coffin called

“ We find them connected to each other by a band extending from the pit of the stomach of each made in the following manner :—

“ The xiphoid cartilage, proceeding from the lower part of their two breast-bones, is continuous, and forms a hard elastic upper edge to the band that joins these boys. This cartilaginous structure is concave at its upper part, becoming the upper boundary of a canal in the band, that communicates

daye, the Mr. Savoye was with us, and sayd he
was sworne to lodge 'claudicantes, egrotantes
et peregrinants; and the next morning I sent
the constables of the Duchie to the Hospital
and they brought unto me at Bridwell vj that
followes that were daymen unto bruers, and
were neither 'claudicantes, egrotantes no

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